temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

fif. No person should be selected for political state on, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince; potentate or power, or who recess to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as parumount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

fig. The unqualified recognition and mainterince of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to the requirement by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to a gulate their demestic and social allairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Gonstitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formaction of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of two constitutions, or in the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of two interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Ch

ompetent judicial authority.

18th. A free and open discussion of all politice rinciples embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay
ith trains from the West, and at Baltimore with
tops for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadel-hia and New York.
At 8.5 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay ith the Frederick train.
Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and or Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.
n.; 8 and 9.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15, p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. r New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats lea a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northe For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7 % a. m. and 8 % p. m.

H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.] For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 61/4 a. m. For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saurday at 6½ a. m.

For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 6% a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 4% a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave

The Mails. First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m. Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 334

p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday. First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrive

at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 P. 10. Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Lesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Priday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday

Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thur Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5a. m. and 3 p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5a. m. and 3 p. m. Upper Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)
JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices. House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New 100 with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

West.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobic, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.

Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth an i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

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BICKLESCHER BEGG OF

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomer."

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defactive sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses in judiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precise organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer, and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

of those that have not yet availed themselves of his sid.

Persons, that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Clicothers to be had grafts, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three does from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so imparred as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and ear sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr J. Tobias's Glasses, I am embfed to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impeirment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily american Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis,

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had eyer tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without n.eaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Lyncheurg, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. Blackford, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

ing the sight.

Respectfully yours,

Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855. Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent. EDWAD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

Peressues. October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY, FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, so feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Charch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Beard and Tuttion, including turnished Rooms.

Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms

aghts, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic ear; payable half yearly in advance. For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. WINCHESTEIL, President. References in Washington City, D. C. siah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq. Josiah F. Polk, Esq.,

JOHN L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW thath Street, near Pennsylvania Ave Washington, D. C.

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ORATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHE TORICAL CRITICISMS
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCI-POETRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Ps. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

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CARD. RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to northances.

inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

F. M. MAGRUDER,

Boot and Shoe store, No. 372, geography The and I stored. Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and I st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. George G. Cookman.

It was Sabbath morning. The last of the city church bells were ringing as I left my bearding-house on Capitol Hill, at Washington City, for Wesley Chapel. It was quarterly meeting. The preacher had closed his sermon, when there arose at the desk a slender, spare man, about five feet eight, dark complexion, black hair falling carclessly over his high forehead, lean beny face, wide mouth, round breasted black coat, with veleet falling collar, black vest and pantalpons. Addressing the congregation, he said: "We desire to take up a small collection for the relief of destitute, worn out Rethodist preachers and their families. We appeal to-day to the hearts of the congregation," and took als seat. A large collection followed. I whispered to Patrick G. Good, of Ohio, who sat by me, "Who is that?" Don't you know him? It is George G. Cookman. The next Sabbath I was at the chapel again. Mr. Coekman preached. I returned satisfied that he was no ordinary man. The election for Chaplain of the Senate came on a few days It was Sabbath morning. The last of the city for Chaplain of the Senate came on a few day after, and without the knowledge of Mr. Cookman after, and without the knowledge of Mr. Cookman, I privately suggested his name to the Scuators around me. The most of them had heard him preach. He was elected Chaplain by a decided vote over the Rev. Henry Slicer, against whom there was not the least objection; but we wanted to bring Mr. Cookman more prominently before the public. The next Sabbath he preached his first sermon in the hall of the House, to a very large congregation, from the text, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." He made a profound impression on his hearers that day, which seemed to increase with very succeeding sermon.

It is not my purpose to skotch the many ser-mons of Mr. Cookman during the time he was shaplain of the Senate, the most of which I heard. The remarkable clearness of his mental vision enabled him to see and describe whatever he touched, so as almost to make Paul, Silas, Peter, Mark, and John stand before you as he named them. His tone of voice, as he warmed with his subject, and the tear stealing down his cheek, were irresistible. As a pulpit orator, take him all in all, he had few equals, and no superiors, that I ever heard. There was no place for a choir where Cookman sang. His voice was melody itself. I heard him in the Senate chamber on the funeral occasion of Senator Betts, of Connecticut. The chamber was crowded. The President, Departments, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives were there. I distinctly recollect one of his figures of speech. "As the human family come upon the great stage of life, they find at every fork subject, and the tear stealing down his cheek, were figures of speech. "As the human family come upon the great stage of life, they find at every fork on the road the finger board distinctly pointing to the grave—to the grave! There is no other road to travel from infancy to old age, and death is but the road that leads to the grave." There was not a dry eye in the chamber when he closed his seriou of one hour, and sang alone the single verse of the hymn. verse of the hymn

"And must this body die— This well-wrought frame decay? And must these active limbs of min-

And must these active limbs of mine
Lie mouldering in the clay?"

The session of Congress was about to close upon
the administration of Mr. Van Buren. The inauguration of General Harrison was soon to take
place. Mr. Cookman had all his arrangements
made to visit England on the steamer President.
The first dispatch from the new administration was
to be confided to his charge. The next Sabbath
he was to take leave of the members of Congress
in his firewell sermon. The day came. An hour The "Book" department opens a Select Series of original Works, by the Editor himself, to consist before the usual time the crowd was seen filling hill to Representatives Hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and hundreds unable to get seats, went away disappointed. I obtained a seat early, in front of the clerk's desk. John Quincy Adams sat in the Speaker's chair, facing Mr. Cookman. The whole space on the rostrum and steps was filled with Senators and Representatives. moment had come. Mr. Cookman, evidently nuch affected, kneeled in a thrilling prayer, and rose with his eyes blinded with tears. His voice faltered with suppressed emotion, as he gave out the

When marshalled on the nightly plain, The glittering hosts bestud the sky, One star alone of all the train, Can fix the sinner's wandering eye. Hark! bark! to God the chorus breaks, From every host, from every gem; But one alone the Saviour speaks, It is the star of Bethlebem.

Once on the raging seas I rode, The storm was loud, the night was dark-The ocean yawned, and rudely blowed,
The wind that tossed my foundering bark. The hymn was sung by Mr. Cookman alone.

can yet, in imagination, hear his voice, as it filled the large hall, and the last sounds, with their echoes, died away in the dome.

"And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaen fled away, and there was no place for them. "And I saw the dead, small and great, stand be fore God, and the books were opened, and another book, which is the book of life, and the dead were udged out of those things which were written i the books, according to their works. Mr. Cookman was more affected when he gave

us the text, than I had ever seen him before.

several times passed his bandkerchief over his eyes before he began. The first sentences are fresh in my recollection :- "When Massillion, one of the greatest divines that France ever knew, was called to preach the funeral sermon of the departed King, in the Cathedral, at Paris, before the reigning King, the royal family, the chambers, and the grandees of France, he took with him to the sacred desk little golden urn, containing a lock of hair of the late King. The immense congregation was scated, and the silence of death reigned. Massillon arose, held the little urn in his fingers, his hand resting upon the sacred cushion. All eyes were in-tently fixed upon him. Moments, minutes passed, Massillon stood motionless, pale as a statue; the feeling became intense; many believed he was struck dumb before the august assembly : many sighed and groaned aloud; many eyes were diffused with tears, when the hand of Massillon was seen slowly raising the little garden urn, his eyes fixed upon the King. As the hand was returned to the sacred cushion, the loud and solemn voice of Massillon was heard in every part of the Cathedral, " God alone is great !" So I say to you today, my beloved hearers, there is no human greatness, "God alone is great." The subject was the many times, but never as I heard it then. The immense congregation was held almost breathless with the most beautiful, sublime, and powerful sermon I ever heard. He spoke of the final sep aration in the great day of judgment, and fancied the angel of the Lord locking the door that opened to the bottomless pit, stepping upon the ramparts, letting fall the key into the abyss below, and drop ping the last tear over fallen and condemne man. He closed, ." i go to the land of my birth to press once more to my heart my aged mother and drop a tear on the grave of my sainted father Farewell, farewell." And he sank overpowered t his seat, while the whole congregation responded with sympathizing tears.

General Harrison had been inaugurated. Th

despatches from the British government were signed by Mr. Webster and delivered to Mr. Cook-He took leave of his friends at Washington,

and left for New York. As we parted his last words were: "May Heaven bless you, Mr. Smith; if ever I veturn you shall see me in the West," A few days afterwards there was seen passing The following sketch from the reminiscences of the Hon O. H. Smith, published in the Indian Apostle Journal, will be highly interesting to all Governor's Island the splendid new steam or "Pre-sident," on her outward trip to Liverpool, with Mr. Cookman, Tyrone Power, and a long list of other distinguished passengers on board. The flying steamer had left the lighthcuse far behind, flying steamer had left the lighthouse far behind, and moved gallantly on up the open Atlantic, with prospects of as speedy and safe a voyage as my vessel that ever crossed the ocean. Night was coming on. The clouds in the heavens portended a storm. The winds blew and portended a dreadful hurricane. The ill-fated vessel was seen late in the evening, struggling with fate—now lying in the trough of the sea, new on the top of the mountain wave, now upon her side, and again plunging, as it were, into the abyss below:

"The storm was loud, the night was dark, The ocean yawned, and radely blowed The wind that tossed my foundering bark."

Morning came. The sun rose on an open sea. The wind that tossed my foundering bark."

Morning came. The sun rose on an open sex.

The "President," with all on board, had gone down, and was never heard of more. Thus perished, ere he reached the meridian of life, one of the eminent divines of our country.

Affairs in India.

The news from India which arrives by the Europa goes far to confirm our worst apprehensions. The English have sustained a rapid succession of defeats and disasters, and at this moment the Bengal Presidency are rather in the condition to sue for than to dictate terms to the despised Se-

poys.

As already advised, Sir Hugh Wheeler, who was in command of Cawupore, had been compelled by famine to surrender to one of the insurgent leaders, Nena Saheb, who treacherously murdered him and all his comrades, except about a hundred, whom he retained as hostages.

Agra, capital of the province of that name, about 116 miles southeast of Delbi, with a population of some hundred thousand, has also been

NO. 13.

lation of some hundred thousand, has also been taken, and the British forced to retire with a severe loss of officers. loss of officers.

Two native regiments at Seal Kete, about seventy miles from Tanjore, have lighted the torch of insurrection in the Punjaub, thus diminishing the hope that the Government professed to entertain of reinforcements reaching Delhi by way of

If, as there is now every reason to presume, the garrison at Lucknow has also succumbed, its situgarrison at Lucknow has also succumbed, its situation being at last accounts quite desperate, and no reinforcements having had an opportunity of relieving it, so far as we can gather, the British do not hold an inch of territory between Delhi and Allahabad, a city some four hundred miles distant, from whence any reinforcements will have to fight their way through a hostile and partially-armed population to the relief of the besiegers of Delhi. Our intelligence from that capital was to the 14th of July. It was still in the possession of the mutineers, and likely to remain there the effective force of the besieged having been rechized. fective force of the besieged having been reduced to two thousand men by disease and by drafts for the relief of other places not named, but probably

Agra was the principal one.

We tremble at the news which the next steamer may bring. What but a special interposition of Providence can save the small band who are gath-Providence can save the small band who are gathered before Delbi from inspending destruction? Disease and war are thinning their already feeble numbers rapidly; they will soon be obliged to surrender or retire. But where can they retire to? They have not a place of refuge within four hundred miles, and at this season of the year we cannot conceive it possible for two thousand troops, wearied and worn with the fatigues of a seventy days siege, without ammunition—for by the pre-vious arrival we were advised that the besieged were obliged on one occasion to retire temporarily and, with a limited supply of provisions, it is to be presumed, to retreat four hundred miles through a country infested by a hostile population, num ring many millions, and animated apparently by the deadliest batred of the English race. How this little army is to be relieved it is difficult to conjecture, and unless relieved it is yet more difficult to conceive how it can escape utter destruc-tion. The Queen may well say that the situation of her subjects in India has given her "extreme

The Bombay correspondent of the London News, writing under date of July 14, says: "The season here has been so different from those of former years that fears are entertained lest a drought and consequent famine may follow. The monsoon, instead of yielding forty or fifty inches of rain, as it usually does, up to this date has given but twenty; and, as most parts of India depend for existence on the monsoon, its failure would entail an endless amount of misery. The prevalent fair weather—altogether exceptional at this time—has very much favored the movement

of our troops."

The following is an extract from a private letter which appears in the London Times, and is dated Benares, June 13: Here we are hanging every day, and the bet is in full work. We must decimate the gibbet is in full work.

half of the population before we get our prestige "Next year will be a year of famine, I anticipate. Plague and pestilence follow. Every one, from the ryot to the zemindar, is plundering and

murdering, and if this state of things lasts, where will be the harvest? "I am afraid that from scarcity this city will be hard to hold. The roads are all closed, and there is no income of grain. Taking our own division only, Jaunpore, Azimghur, and Gonub-pore, are empty and burnt to the ground; but one official place left; Allahabad is a heap of

ruins, and not one village but is out on a marauding expedition." The following extract is from a letter written by the wife of an Indian officer, and is published in the Inverness Courier. It bears date Simla,

June 22: Many here talk of the probability, even the propriety, of giving up all Oude and many of our other possessions, as the only means of being able to retain any portion of the country. They also say that if they could only get rid of the women they would abandon many stations in the mean time and concentrate more. Simla is probably the safest place for us poor unfortunates at present I hope our friends have been able to send you letters; but the state of the whole country is such that the dawk may be open for one day and then closed for a month. Every thing is disorganized, and we live in fear and trembling. I feel that I have cause for thankfulness above a thousand in being in such a climate, with such friends, whose kindness nothing could exceed, and who e society is improving in every way. I grudge every of this delicious climate to myself when I think of what is endured at Delhi. The heat of the plains is almost insufferable at this season, even in a cool house, and what must it be in the tents Never, I suppose, was it known that Europeans could bear exposure to this climate at such a time of year; but the rains must soon begin, and I feel they will be worse for the troops than the present heat. We trust every day, however, to hear that Delhi is ours again, and then all begin to cheer up. ir Patrick Grant is expected immediately before Delhi to take the command of the army, and great things are expected of him. The state of the city is said to be herrible beyond description; thousands of dead and wounded lying together in heaps in the street; and, as disease has broken out in consequence, they are now, we hear, hurrying living and dead, as many as they can, into great pits Our men are allowed to take whatever ' loot' (p)

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der) they can lay their bands on, and as each mutineer carries many gold mohurs about him, many of the soldiers are making fortunes. They say, too, the state of mad excitement they are in to be at the mutineers is something fearful. They are transformed into perfect tigers by hearing of the horrible atroctities the brutes have committed. It is hard for me to realize that such peace and quietness reigns with you in the midst of all the turnoil and confusion so rife here. Many of our poor ladies are planning what they are to do in the event of our having a reverse ut Delhi, and some are trying to turn all their money into gold, taking gold bangles and other ornsments from natives in exchange for rupees, which are heavy and cumbrous in the case of flight. One lady has a plan of trying to make her way to a Rajah, not far from here, whom she knew years ago, and throwing herself on his protection; another is for making her way by any means down to Bombay. For myself, I would certainly adopt any plan rather than trust in the tender mercies of 'niggers' after all that has happened; but I do not allow myself to think of such a thing as a reverse at Delhi. The unfortunate part of the Delhi business is that the mutineers have such artillery, our best guns, in fact, and so splendidly served, far better than ours, it is said; and fancy there being European artillerymen among them; and, worse still, a European woman at Meerut, living with a native, took part in all the borrors enacted there. She has been caught and hanged. We are shooting and hanging by the score every where. In fact, any native met with who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself is strung up like a bird. Is it not awder) they can lay their hands on, and as each mu met with who cannot give a satisfactory account of hinself is strung up like a bird. Is it not aw-ful, when we think of what one hauging is at home? We are all growing frightfully hardened

and bloodthirsty."

"JUNE 24.—Still before the walls of this horrible city. We have had no reinforcements yet, beyond a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh regiment; consequently we have been able to do nothing except hold our own. On the 19th, they came out again, having received reinforcements, which they immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. Our arrangements were was the consequence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight—the cavalry, infantry, and very bad in this fight—the cavalry, infantry, and artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capital position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortunately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and instead of quietly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible; at last, however, the order came to retire. Many of eurguns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into the camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day—several officers were killed and wounded. everal officers were killed and wounded.

"Since then, the 20th, beyond a few skirmishes nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up two bridges, which prevents the ene-my's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right; but yesterday, the 23d, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us, or die in the attempt. Our information was correct. At sunrise yester-day morning the whole city apparently turned out, and attacked us on all sides. I was with the guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether fifteen hours, without any thing to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about one o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mu-tineers; but at one o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, d we had enough to do to he wice fired away every shot we had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more amnunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more. To leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire, and keeping the post with the bayonet.

"All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, roundshot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning murched into camp, came up with a yell to our assistance. They were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, s they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset."

RUINED YOUNG MEN-FROM A PARIS LETTER .-Call the roll of the "young men of 1830," and ask where they are! De Balzac is dead, coffee killed Frederic Soulie is dead, the victim of coffee and licentiousness. Eugene Briffant died a madman in the Charenton Lunatic Asylum. Grandville went mad, and breathed his last in a private nsane house. Lasally died at the Charenton mad ouse, a raving lunatic. Lowe Weimars died from opium eating and licentiousness. Rabbe, after suffering agony from a louthsome disease, took poison to end his prolonged torture. Alfred de Musset died a victim to the bottle and the cigar. Count Alfred de'Orsay was killed by the cigar and licentiousness. Charles de Bernard died from coffee and licentiousness. Henry Bayle died from coffee and women. Hippolite Royer Collard died from tobacco and coffee. Gerard de Nerval, after oscillation between plenty and want, abstemious ness and licentiousness, went mad and hung him-self. All died of softening of the brain or spi-nal marrow, or swelling of the heart. All mowed down in the prime of life, in the meridian of their intellect and fame!

Eugene Sue's name is added to the fatal list. Coffee and women were his ruin. He died away from his friends, away from his family, away from the home he had adorned with elaborate care, an exile in a foreign land. Who would have predicted such an end to Eugene Sue in 1841, when he was the favorite of Paris, rolling in wealth, courted by every one, a dandy of most aristocratic pretensions. Ah! who can read the future.

ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP IN VERMONT.
The committee appointed by the General Convention (Congregational) of Vermont, held at Ben-nington in June last, to revise and publish the Report on Public Worship, at that time presented, have attended to that duty, and the report is printed. From the statement, it appears there are in Vermont at least 22,064 families of which there no habitual attendant on evangelical churches, which would, allowing five persons to each, embrace 110,320 souls, a fraction more than one-third of the whole population. The average attendance on evangelical worship is 55,410, less than one-fifth of the population. Upon non-evangelical meetings 9,088, about one thirty-fourth of the inhabitants. There are 77,640 habitaal negdeters of all public worship, a little less than one-quarter of the whole population, and 37,564 chil-dren of school age not connected with any Sab-bath schools. There are 38,544 occasional attendints, not quite one-eighth of the population. There is nearly one meeting-house to every 500 souls in the State, and there are seats for every 756 of 1,000. Three quarters of these seats are in evangelical houses, and are sufficient for all who can ordinarily be present at any one time.

Wheat is selling in Salem, N. C. at 85c, per